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10
                  FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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    SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA
                                          CASE NO. CIV F-97-6140 OWW
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    WATER AUTHORITY,
                                          CASE NO. CIV F-98-5261 OWW
                                              [CONSOLIDATED]
13
                    Plaintiff.
                                         AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF THE
14
                                         CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
               v.
                                         WATER RESOURCES
    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
    DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
    et al.,
16
                                         Date:
                                                    July 29, 1999
17
                    Defendants.
                                         Time:
                                                    9:00 a.m.
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                                         Place:
                                                    Courtroom 2
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    SAVE SAN FRANCISCO BAY
    ASSOCIATION, et al.,
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                    Plaintiffs.
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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    DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
    et al.,
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                    Defendants.
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    FIXLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
    et al.,
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       Plaintiffs-in-Intervention.)
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    et al.,
       Plaintiffs-in-Intervention.
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#### INTRODUCTION

On February 8, 1999, this Court granted the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") leave to appear as an amicus curiae in this litigation. As this Court has noted, the Central Valley Project Improvement Act ("CVPIA") requires the United States to consult with the DWR in meeting its obligations under Section 3406(b)(2) of the CVPIA. 106 Stat. 4706, 4716, CVPIA, \$ 3406(b)(2)(B). In furtherance of this consulting role, the DWR filed an amicus curiae brief with this Court on February 8, 1999, regarding the United States' 1997 Administrative Proposal.

On July 14, 1999, the United States issued its Accounting and Interim Decision implementing Section 3406(b)(2) of the CVPIA, without previous consultation with the DWR (or with the California Department of Fish and Game, which is also expressly given a consulting role in the CVPIA) on the substance of the document or the accompanying "Accounting". Thus, the DWR, which should have had greater opportunity to consider the contents of the Interim Decision as a consulting State agency, has had only a few days to review it. Section 3406(b)(2) requires the federal project to dedicate and manage 800,000 acre-feet of Central Valley Project yield for fishery protection purposes. The July 14, 1999 decision, which was mandated by this Court's May 14, 1999 preliminary injunction order, purports to justify the United States' adoption of certain fishery protection measures during the current water year. This Court has set July 29, 1999 as the

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hearing date on the adequacy of the Accounting and Interim Decision.

The DWR recognizes that the primary issue before this Court is the propriety of the United States' current year accounting of Central Valley Project yield under Section 3406(b)(2) of the CVPIA. As important as this issue is to the parties before the Court, the DWR, as manager of the State Water Project, respectfully request this Court to consider two related issues raised by the United States' Interim Decision regarding coordination between the state and federal projects that have bearing on the form of relief that this Court may issue.

Specifically, the DWR requests that if this Court orders relief on behalf of either the plaintiff San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority or the environmental plaintiffs, then such relief should not come at the expense of the United States' duty to offset any State Water Project water supply losses that the state project may have incurred due to the two projects' coordinated efforts to protect fishery resources in this water The Interim Decision raises at least two, discrete issues as to this matter that relate to the form of relief. notwithstanding the language in the Interim Decision, the United States should not limit its make-up obligation to the State Water Project by any increased exports that the State Water Project may have made incidental to Section 3406(b)(2) fishery releases by the Central Valley Project. Second, the United States should include as part of its make-up obligation to the SWP any impacts to the State Water Project that are due to this year's

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coordinated federal and state efforts to comply with the Endangered Species Act.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Central Valley Project ("CVP") is a federal reclamation project operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation ("Bureau") that provides water for irrigation throughout the California Central Valley. The CVP includes 20 reservoirs, including Shasta and Folsom reservoirs, 500 miles of canals, including the Delta Mendota Canal, and other facilities. The Bureau has developed some of these facilities as joint use facilities with the State Water Project. These joint use facilities include San Luis Reservoir, an off-stream storage reservoir south of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and more than 100 miles of the California Aqueduct. See DWR and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Biological Assessment; Effects of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project on Delta Smelt (1993) at 15, Administrative Record ("A.R.") for the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, Section 3406(b) (2) at 2672.

The State Water Project ("SWP") is a state facility operated by the California Department of Water Resources that stores and distributes water to areas in Northern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, and Southern California. The SWP includes 14 reservoirs, including Oroville Reservoir, the North Bay and South Bay aqueducts, and the California Aqueduct, a canal facility extending more than 600 miles. Id.

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In 1986, the SWP and the CVP entered into an agreement formalizing the two projects' long-standing practice of coordinating their project operations. Under this Coordinated Operations Agreement (\*COA\*),

"[b]oth the State and the United States are dedicated to utilizing existing and future water conservation facilities so as to provide the maximum benefits to the people of California and the nation and believe that through the coordinated and cooperative operation of State and Federal facilities, these benefits can be maximized." COA at 3-4, A.R. at 4193.

Congress has expressly confirmed the COA and directed the Secretary of the Interior to execute and implement the agreement. 100 Stat. 3050 (January 21, 1986.) Thus, by agreement and by statute, the CVP and the SWP must coordinate their project operations.

#### ARGUMENT

I.

Any Relief Issued By This Court Should Not Preclude The United States From Making-Up Any Adverse Impacts To The State Water Project Resulting From The United States' Implementation Of Section 3406(b)(2) Measures.

During the 1999 water year, the CVP and the SWP have extended their coordination responsibilities under the COA to include the implementation of certain Section 3406(b)(2) measures. In a May 28, 1999 letter from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Supervisor Wayne S. White to Lester A. Snow, Program Manager for the CAL/FED Bay-Delta Program, the United States stated that:

"After reviewing the 1999 operations plan offered by the CALFED Operations Group, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hereby proposes that CALFED acquire 50,000 acre-feet of water from parties on the Stanislaus River

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to assist meeting salmon and steelhead habitat objectives. As you know, Interior has decided to implement Delta Action 1 and 5 immediately. To carry out these fish restoration measures, Interior needs the cooperation of the State Water Project (SWP). We believe that any impact to SWP water supplies from implementing Delta Actions 1 and 5 needs to be made up. We further believe that we can purchase water on the Stanislaus River for make up that also has beneficial independent fishery utility."

The United States' Interim Decision on implementation of Section 3406(b)(2) of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (July 14, 1999) ("Interim Decision") confirmed this policy, but then subjected it to certain new conditions. Under the provision entitled "Coordination", the United States declared that:

"Interior's policy is that (b)(2) actions will not be permitted to adversely affect the State Water Project (SWP), operated by DWR, and that any adverse impacts will be made up. However, this policy does not extend to impact to the SWP that result from its obligations under either the WQCP or Endangered Species Act. Any gains that the SWP accrues from release of (b)(2) water from upstream reservoirs will be credited against any impacts to the SWP, as a result of (b)(2) actions that would otherwise have to be made up." Interim Decision at 9.

The DWR joins with the United States in supporting the <u>first</u> <u>sentence</u> of this provision of the Interim Decision and asks that the Court, in fashioning relief, refrain from modifying this sentence. However, as the following will explain, the DWR strongly objects to the new conditions imposed by the Interim Decision on the United States' make-up obligation to the SWP.

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<sup>1.</sup> Pursuant to Rule 201 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, Amicus Curiae DWR respectfully requests this Court to take judicial notice of the May 28, 1999 letter from Wayne S. White to Lester A. Snow, a true and correct copy of said letter is attached to this memorandum as Exhibit A.

In Determining The Amount Of Make-up Water Owed To the SWP, The United States Should Not Offset Gains Accruing To The SWP From Releases Of Section 3406(b)(2) Water Against The Water Supply Losses To The SWP From The Implementation Of Section 3406(b)(2) Measures.

The SWP/CVP "Coordination" provision of the Interim Decision conditions the United States' make-up obligation to the SWP on the following requirement:

"Any gains that the SWP accrues from release of (b)(2) water from upstream reservoirs will be credited against any impacts to the SWP, as a result of (b)(2) actions that would otherwise have to be made up." Interim Decision at 9.

For the following reasons, the DWR submits that this requirement is erroneous and that the Court should not adopt it, implicitly or explicitly, in any relief that the Court may grant in this proceeding.

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\*(h) Availability of Storage Withdrawals to the Other Party: Unless otherwise agreed, whenever a party's storage withdrawal available for export is greater than its export capability, the difference shall be available for export by the other party without affecting either party's future responsibility for providing storage withdrawals to meet Sacramento Valley inbasin use.

(i) Availability of Unstored Water for Export to the Other Party: Unless otherwise agreed, whenever a party's share of unstored water for export exceeds its exports, the unusable portion is available for export by the other party without affecting either party's daily sum of stored water." See COA at 12, A.R. at 4193.

As this Court concluded in its March 19, 1999 Memorandum Opinion and Order Re Cross-Motions for Partial Summary Judgment, "[t]he COA between the United States and the California DWR for coordinated operation of the CVP with the State Water Project recognizes the State's right to divert water from the CVP that cannot be used or diverted after it fulfills (b)(2) purposes." See March 19, 1999 Memorandum Opinion and Order at 37-38.

Third, California has long recognized the right of downstream water users to appropriate water previously put to use by upstream users. As early as 1862, the California Supreme

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Court recognize that downstream water right appropriators could secure a right to the reuse of the return flow from upstream users. Butte T.M. Co. v. Morgan, 19 Cal. 609, 615 (1862). Where a change of place of use or point of diversion reduces the return flow relied upon by downstream users, the California Supreme Court has enjoined the diversion. Scott v. Fruit Growers Supply Co., 202 Cal. 47, 50, 52-53 (1927). Section 1202 of the California Water Code codifies this rule and provides that unappropriated water includes "[w] ater which having been appropriated or used flows back into a stream, lake or other body of water." Cal.Wat.Code, § 1202.

In addition to this statutory codification of the common law rule regarding reuse, the reasonable and beneficial use requirement contained in Article 10, Section 2 of the California Constitution further justifies the SWP's reuse claim. Reflecting the constitutional provision's policy of maximizing all beneficial uses of water, Section 1257 of the Water Code states, in part, that:

"In acting upon applications to appropriate water, the board shall consider the relative benefit to be derived from (1) all beneficial uses of the water concerned including, but not limited to, use for domestic, irrigation, municipal, industrial, preservation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, recreational, mining and power purposes, and any uses specified to be protected in any relevant water quality control plan, and (2) the reuse or reclamation of the water sought to be appropriated, as proposed by the applicant." Cal.Wat.Code, § 1257. (Emphasis added.)

As the DWR has previously noted, the CVPIA requires compliance with California law as a first order priority of the

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CUPIA. § 3406(b), 106 Stat. 4706, 4714. During the Senate floor debate over the final version of the CVPIA, Senator Malcolm Wallop inquired as to whether the CVPIA would overturn any aspect of California's reasonable and beneficial use requirement:

"MR. WALLOP: Is there anything in the CVP Improvement Act that alters congress' long standing deference to the States in determining reasonable and beneficial uses of water?" 138 Cong. Rec. S17661 (October 8, 1992)

Senator Bennett Johnston replied that:

"MR. JOHNSTON: Nothing in this bill is intended to diminish or expand any authority that California presently has. The State's authority remains unchanged consistent with the law as interpreted in <u>California</u> v. <u>United States</u>, 483 U.S.C. 645 (1978)." <u>Id</u>.

Thus, the legislative history directly affirms that the CVPIA does not alter the Supreme Court's holding in <u>California</u> v.

<u>United States</u>, nor diminish any pre-existing, state law authority over the federal project. The United States' decision to debit the make-up water it owes to SWP based upon the SWP recapture of released Section 3406(b)(2) water is therefore contrary to California law and the CVPIA.

#### III.

The Interim Decision Does Not Respect The BayDelta Accord Because It Fails To Extend The United
States' Obligation To Provide Make-Up Water To SWP
To Water Costs Associated With Joint Federal/
State Actions To Comply With The Endangered Species
Act.

The United States' 1999 Accounting defined the Section 3406(b)(2) water dedicated this year to (b)(2) purposes to include reductions in CVP exports due to actions taken in connection with the Delta Smelt biological opinion. The smelt is

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a listed species under the Endangered Species Act ("ESA"). See Accounting at 7; March 6, 1995, Delta Smelt Biological Opinion, A.R. at 4484. According to the 1999 Accounting:

"The curtailments of CVP exports due to delta smelt biological opinion take provisions are included in this comparison as a debit from the (b)(2) account for this year only. allows for Interior to manage (b) (2) yield to help meet the CVP obligations in Endangered Species Act actions. Because of the dual benefit to San Joaquin outmigrating juvenile salmon and the listed delta smelt for the period during and following the Vernalis Adaptive Management Plan releases, FWS decided to apply the (b)(2) yield to export reduction at Tracy Pumping Plant for the period April 17 through June 23, 1999. This is discretionary and should not be construed as setting a precedent. " See Accounting at 7.

However, the 1999 Accounting expressly declined to include ESA export reductions by the SWP as part of the "(b)(2)" accounting. According to the 1999 Accounting, these SWP export reductions will amount to 330,000 acre-feet for the period of March 1, 1999, through September 30, 1999. Id. Despite the loss of this sizeable amount of water, the Interim Decision has declared that the United States' (b)(2) make-up policy, "does not extend to impacts to the SWP that result from its obligations under . . . the Endangered Species Act." See Interim Decision at 9.

The United States' decision to exclude these new ESA obligations from its make-up policy is inconsistent with the historic 1994 Principles for Agreement on Bay-Delta Standards Between the State of California and the Federal Government (commonly known as the "Bay-Delta Accord"). This decision by the

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United States could have serious consequences for the continuing viability of the Bay-Delta Accord. Under the Bay-Delta Accord, the United States, along with the other signatories to the agreement, agreed that:

"Compliance with the take provisions of the biological opinions under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) is intended to result in no additional loss of water supply annually within the limits of the water quality and operational requirements of these Principles." See Bay-Delta Accord at 3, A.R. at 4468. (Emphasis added.)

To the extent that the ESA related reductions in SWP exports were due to the take provisions of the Delta Smelt biological opinion, the United States' failure to include such losses as part of its make-up obligation contravenes the spirit, if not the letter, of the Bay-Delta Accord.

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### CONCLUSION

Amicus Curiae DWR is well aware that the issues it has raised in this brief are not expressly part of the (b)(2) accounting question that is before this Court on July 29, 1999. Nonetheless, in fashioning preliminary injunctive relief, this Court has broad equitable powers. DWR respectfully suggests that in considering the form of relief, the Court should not take any action that would impair the United States' obligation to make the SWP whole for losses incurred by the SWP due to good faith efforts by the SWP to coordinate its operations with the CVP during this water year.

Dated: July 28, 1999.

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# EXHIBIT A

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## United States Department of the Interior

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SERV

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Mr. Leater A. Snow Program Manager CALFED/Bay-Delta Program Bay Delta Advisory Council 1416 92 Street, Room 1155 Secremento, California 95814

Proposed Acquisition of 50,000 Acre-Feer of Wester to Most Salmon and President Salmon and Salmon Salmon and Salmon Salmo

Dett Mr. Snow:

Subject:

After reviewing the 1999 operations plan offered by the CALFED Operations Group, the U.S. Field and Wildlife Service bereby proposes that CALFED sequire 50,000 sore-free of water from parties on the Stanishus River to seeist meeting estimon and steelbead habitat objectives. As you factor, interior has decided to implement Delta Actions? and 5 immediately. To carry out these finit restoration meeter to 5WP water properation of the State Water Project (5WP). We believe that any impact to 5WP water supplies from implementing Delta Actions 1 and 5 needs to be made up. We further believe that we can purchase water on the Stanishus Fiver for make up has also has beneficial independent finhery wility.

Specifically, we propose using approximately \$3 million of the \$14.5 million of Pederal Secondarion of the \$14.5 million of Pederal Uniquing Grantenty set aside for environmental water acquisitions. Oakdale Imigation District and South San Joaquin Intigation District have officed \$0,000 acce-fact of water to be made available during the 1999 infigation sepson at New Melones Reservoir.

The water would be released from New Melones in the furnmer and fall months during periods particularly beneficial to flat and wildthe resources in the Stanishaus River. To the extent postetiols, the releases will be coordinated with reoperation of upstream project reservoirs and storage of this export operations to take the released water south into storage. The export and storage of this water in San Luis Reservoir will provide for SWP makent for stating in the implementation of water in San Luis Reservoir will provide for SWP makent for example, reduced export lavels in the winter.

The coars released to this water is \$60 per some-floot. Meither the Central Valley Project nor the State Water Project will charge for storage coats south of the Delta. This water, however, will have a low storage priority in San Luis Reservoir, mesting that it will be the first to spill it San Luis fills next year.

Purchasing this water will provide potential benefits to fall-run chinosic sounces and standard in blay the Stanislans River. (1) improving emigration flows in blay the Stanislans for flower potential benefits include: (1) improving emigration flowers in and 1999 for flowers in the Stanisland for flowers in the section of the the section

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.es.is-eve(818) as olidity onesaw Integration Panel and the Ecosystem Roundishle for their concurrence and then will request the Policy Critical Panel and the Ecosystem Roundishle for their concurrence and then will request the POS-2034 or Policy Croup's approved. If you have any questions please contact Mike Spear at 979-2034 or We, in cooperation with the CALFED Ope Group, instend to present this proposel to the

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#### DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY MAIL

CASE NAME:

San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority vs. United States of America, etc., et al. and other related cases. USDC, Eastern District, No. CIV F-97-6140 OWW and

No. CIV F-98-5261 OWW (Consolidated)

#### I declare:

I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the Bar of this Court at which member's direction this service is made. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business.

On July 28, 1999, I placed the attached AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000, San Francisco, California, 94102-3664, for first class mailing that same day in the ordinary course of business, in a sealed envelope, postage fully postpaid, addressed as follows:

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I declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on July 28, 1999, at San Francisco, California.

LEONARDO L. DACASIN